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Bognor Regis Urban District

REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE

Public Health of Bognor Regis

1962

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

including

A Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

and

A Meteorological Report by the Meteorological Observer

CONTENTS

		Page
Section I	Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	11
Section II	Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases	15
Section III	General Provision of Health Services in the Area	17
Section IV	Housing	25
Section V	Inspection and Supervision of Food	29
Section VI	Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	37
Section VII	Meteorological	49

STATISTICAL TABLES

		Page
Table I	General and Vital Statistics, 1900-1962 ...	8
Table II	Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis and of the County of West Sussex, 1962	10
Table III	Causes of Death, 1962	12
Table IV	Infant Mortality, 1962	13
Table V	Infectious Disease—Age Incidence, 1962 ...	14

For Index see Page 55

Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1962-1963

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Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

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S. W. BRITTON, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)

R. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq.,

F. R. L'ALOUETTE, Esq.

Mrs. F. D. MOORE

F. E. PHILLIPS, Esq., J.P.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health :—

Committee.	Responsible for :
Public Health Committee :	General Public Health.
	Sewers and Sewerage.
	Refuse Collection and Disposal.
	Cesspool Emptying.
	Public Conveniences.
Highways and Foreshore Committee :	Street and Foreshore Cleansing.
	Gully Emptying.
Housing Committee :	Housing.
Water Committee :	Water Supplies.

Public Health Officers of the Urban District

The Public Health Department Staff consists of a part-time Medica Officer of Health, a whole-time Chief Public Health Inspector, a whole-tim Additional Public Health Inspector, a Chief Clerk, and three Assistant Clerks :-

Officers	Other Appointments and Dutie
D. WARREN BROWNE M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H. **Medical Officer of Health.**	Medical Officer of Health, City o Chichester. School Medical Officer, West Susse County Council.
R. G. COYSH (Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City and Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology). Finalist, Sanitary Science; Member of Royal Society of Health.) **Chief Public Health Inspector.**	Inspector under Petroleum Act; Inspector under Prevention of Dam age by Pests Act, 1949; Shop Inspector under Shops Act 1950 Inspector under Pet Animals Ac 1951; Inspector under Heatin Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.
L. ALLATT (Final Certificate in Local Government and Public Administration and Associate of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.) **Chief Clerk.**	Meteorological Observer.
K. H. JAMES (Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods; Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works). **Additional Public Health Inspector**	

CLERICAL STAFF.

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists :

MRS. F. M. MOTH
MISS B. D. MANT

Clerk :

MISS R. HASTINGS

CONSULTANTS :—

K. E. A. HUGHES, M.B.E., M.R.C.S L.R.C.P. (Director, Public Healt Laboratory, Portsmouth).

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (County Analyst

R. C. HOATHER for water analyses B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

J. B. Morgan, M.R.C.V.S. (Veterinary Surgeon).

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Bognor Regis,

September, 1963.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health nd sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1962.

ITAL STATISTICS

PRESENT POPULATION. The 1961 census population is 28,064. Unfortunately the number of persons in each age group is not yet known wing to delay in the completion of Registrar General's report on the 1961 ensus. There seems little doubt that the final report will show a considerable ncrease in the numbers of persons age 65 and over.

ESTIMATED POPULATION GROWTH

A recent amendment of the Registrar General's forecast of population ncrease in the South East of England is of very great importance. It now eems probable that during the next 18 years the population of South East ngland will *increase by at least 5 million*, which is equivalent to 60 new owns the size of Crawley today.

The effect will be felt (and is already being felt) by all who are oncerned with the public services. Housing, sewage disposal, and welfare nd hospital services are only a few of the problems which demand urgent evision of existing plans. Bognor Regis, which today has a higher proportion f retired persons than has most towns, must be prepared to make available ore, and better, amenities for elderly persons. It is encouraging that this ouncil has accepted the challenge of this problem by initiating a omprehensive scheme which will include the provision of a social centre.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Births increased by 37 to 366, whilst deaths decreased by 26 to 453.

An analysis of deaths by age-group is a clear indication of the number of elderly and very elderly persons resident in the town, as shown in the table below.

Year	Deaths over 65 years as % of total deaths
1945	65%
1955	76%
1962	82%

Of the 453 deaths :

370 or 82% were of persons over 65 years.

248 or 55% were of persons over 75 years.

175 or 39% were of persons over 80 years.

30 or 7% were of persons over 90 years.

1 female was 100 years.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 7 infant deaths during the year, of which 5 occurred during the first week, 1 during the second week, and 1 at nine months. (Table IV gives details).

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Only 9 notifications were received (see Table V). This is the lowest number ever recorded in the Urban District.

OLD PERSONS HOUSING

This Council has adopted forward-looking plans for housing elderly persons whereby they retain their independence. However, such a scheme, which extends life so successfully, must in itself create problems regarding the care of the very old. Increasing age, usually at 80 or so, carries a higher risk to certain disabilities such as arthritis or defective vision, both of which cause difficulty in the preparation of food. Care during short-term illness such as influenza is a further problem.

It is strongly recommended that meals cooked near at hand should be available for those in need of them. Also, arrangements for short-term nursing in a small sick-bay is another necessity.

STAFF

Last year a record number of callers came to the Public Health Department for advice on matters concerning health, welfare, housing and numerous other problems, often of a personal nature, and who were not infrequently in a state of anxiety and distress. Several thousand a year of such personal calls are made, and I should like, once again, to thank the staff of the department for their efficient and sympathetic handling of enquiries.

D. WARREN BROWNE,

Medical Officer of Health

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cance Death	
		No.	Crude* Rate	Adjusted †Rate	No.	Crude* Rate	Adjusted Rate†	No.	No.	Rate	No.	R
1900	4,856	81	16.6	—	73	15.0	—	8	14	172.8	x	
1901	6,232	108	17.3	—	66	10.5	—	42	7	64.8	x	
1902	6,439	145	22.5	—	80	12.4	—	65	14	96.5	x	
1903	6,647	118	17.7	—	76	11.4	—	42	7	59.3	x	
1904	6,854	137	19.9	—	82	11.9	—	55	17	124.0	x	
1905	7,062	118	16.7	—	71	10.0	—	47	15	127.1	x	
1906	7,269	131	18.0	—	66	9.0	—	65	11	83.9	x	
1907	7,477	133	17.7	—	75	10.0	—	58	9	67.6	x	
1908	7,685	121	15.7	—	69	8.9	—	52	10	82.6	x	
1909	7,892	132	16.7	—	103	13.0	—	29	11	83.3	x	
1910	8,100	130	16.0	—	82	10.1	—	48	7	53.8	10	1.
1911	8,191	153	18.6	—	105	12.8	—	48	15	98.0	13	1
1912	8,387	133	15.8	—	110	13.0	—	23	16	120.0	10	1.
1913	8,583	151	17.5	—	112	13.0	—	39	14	92.7	16	1.
1914	8,779	165	18.7	—	122	13.8	—	43	13	78.7	13	1.
1915	8,779	132	15.0	—	104	13.5	—	28	9	68 1	10	1.
1916	8,348	121	14.6	—	92	12.0	—	29	3	24.7	12	1..
1917	8,995	115	12.5	—	105	13.0	—	10	5	43.4	13	1..
1918	9,299	123	13.2	—	121	14.5	—	2	8	65.0	14	1.
1919	9,738	122	13.9	—	107	11.5	—	15	6	49.1	13	1..
1920	9,722	172	19.7	—	111	12.7	—	61	7	40.6	14	1.(
1921	11,490	131	11.4	—	112	9.7	—	19	9	68.7	19	1.(
1922	11,580	118	10.2	—	110	9.5	—	8	7	59.3	14	1..
1923	11,670	109	9.3	—	101	8.6	—	8	7	64.2	13	1.
1924	12,180	127	10.4	—	114	9.3	—	13	7	55.1	24	1.(
1925	12,800	174	13.6	—	117	9.1	—	57	6	34.5	14	1.(
1926	14,022	169	12.0	—	130	9.2	—	39	7	41.4	20	1..
1927	14,800	169	11.4	—	130	8.8	—	39	10	59.2	16	1.(
1928	15,200	179	11.1	—	137	9.9	—	42	9	50.3	17	1.1
1929	14,360	164	11.4	—	163	11.3	—	1	4	24.4	27	1.8
1930	15,750	162	10.3	—	146	9.3	—	16	11	68.0	21	1.3
1931	12.600	168	13.3	—	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.(
1932	13,080	169	12.9	—	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.3
1933	‡17,530	202	12.3	—	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.1
1934	17,990	225	12.5	—	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.7
1935	18,440	226	12.3	—	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.(
1936	18,930	235	12.4	—	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.(
1937	19,560	248	12.7	—	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.(
1938	19,890	260	13.1	—	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.3
1939	22,650	259	12.5	—	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.8
1940	23,410	252	10.8	—	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.(
1941	21,260	269	12.7	—	345	16.2	—	-76	11	40.9	56	2.(
194	20,970	402	19.2	—	346	16.5	—	56	19	47.3	51	2.4
1943	19,950	387	19.4	—	335	16.8	—	52	21	54.3	62	3.1
1944	21,360	394	18.4	—	329	15.4	—	65	13	33.0	56	2.6
1945	22,590	351	15.5	—	342	15.1	—	9	12	34.2	42	1.8
1946	24,330	402	16.5	—	341	14.0	—	61	15	37.3	68	2.7
1947	25,090	458	18.2	—	339	13.5	—	119	11	24.0	61	2.4
1948	25,800	383	14.8	—	316	12.2	—	67	16	41.8	51	1.9
1949	25,530	334	13.1	—	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.2
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.2
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.4
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.9
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.1
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.2
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.6
1956	25.710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.7
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.7
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11'7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.2
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.1
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.5
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.6
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.2

*"Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1.000 of the population.

†"Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.

‡Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rates for 1933.

Pul-monary Tuber-culosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scar-let Fever Attack Rate	Diph-theria Attack Rate	No. inhab-ited houses	New houses erec-ted Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rate-able Value	Sum repre-sented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate					By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	—	—	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	—	—	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	—	—	£56,404	x
15	1.74	—	—	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	—	£60,235	x
9	1.02	—	—	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	—	x	x
	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	—	—	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	—	—	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	—	1.35	2143	—	—	—	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	—	—	—	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	—	—	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	—	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	—	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	—	—	2.05	0.3	2237	31	—	—	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	—	—	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£291
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	—	—	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	—	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.93	3464	80	—	—	£160,456	£633
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	—	—	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	93	—	—	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	—	—	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	—	—	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	—	—	6.39	1.95	6141	400	—	—	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	—	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	—	—	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	—	—	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	—	—	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	—	—	—	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	—	—	—	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	—	—	—	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	—	—	—	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	—	—	1.5	0.09	7266	—	—	—	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	—	—	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	†—	7537	95	59	—	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	†—	7650	51	25	—	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	†—	7861	134	109	—	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	—	—	0.70	†—	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	†—	7974	73	63	—	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	—	—	0.68	†—	7992	58	36	3	£337 908	£1,380
2	0.08	—	—	1.2	†—	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	—	—	0.36	†—	8539	269	102	—	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	—	—	0.35	†—	8921	252	56	6	♀£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	—	—	0.08	†—	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	—	—	0.04	†—	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	—	—	0.08	†—	9520	143	36	—	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	—	—	0.34	†—	9780	147	14	—	£603,074	£2,475
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	†—	9983	181	39	—	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	—	—	—	†—	10208	282	—	—	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	—	—	0.07	†—	10863	320	—‡	—	♀£1,826,264	£7,220

*Non-assisted.

‡To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, and the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and one house in Towncross Avenue purchased in 1960, making a grand total of 1140.

†No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 11.)

♀New Valuation List.

Information not available

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1962

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1961

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General Mid-1962	252,630 (248,790)	165,840 (162,140)	418,470 (410,930)	28,070 (27 200)
Number of Live Births	3,740 (3,703)	2,443 (2,244)	6,183 (5,947)	366 (329)
Birth Rate	14.8 (14.9)	14.7 (13.8)	14.8 (14.5)	13.0 (12.1)
Number of Deaths	3,771 (3,711)	2,351 (2,264)	6,122 (5,975)	453 (479)
Death Rate	14.9 (14.9)	14.2 (14.0)	14.6 (14.5)	16.1 (17.6)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	70 (69)	54 (38)	124 (107)	7 (4)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births ...	18.7 (18.6)	22.1 (16.9)	20.1 (18.0)	19.1 (12.2)
Number of Maternal Deaths	2 (—)	— (1)	2 (1)	1 (—)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	0.5 (—)	— (0.4)	0.3 (0.2)	2.7 (—)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	13 (10)	11 (7)	24 (17)	3 (3)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.05 (0.04)	0.07 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.11 (0.11)
Number of Deaths from Cancer ...	701 (655)	448 (413)	1,149 (1 068)	90 (98)
Death Rate from Cancer	2.8 (2.6)	2.7 (2.5)	2.7 (2.6)	3.2 (3.6)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 31, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 92. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Births exceeded Deaths by 61.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	18.0	(17.4)
Death Rate	11.9	(12.0)
Infant Mortality Rate ...	21.6	(21.6)

SECTION 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1.—General Statistics

Area in acres ... ... (land)	1,695
(foreshore)	351
Population (Census, 1921)	13,302
Population (Census, 1931)	13,521
Population (Census, 1951)	25,647
Population (Census, 1961)	28,064
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population (1962)	28,070
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	2,237
Number of inhabited houses (1962)	10,863
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1921)	2,525
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	3,239
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951)	7,839
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1961)	9,801
Rateable value (April 1st, 1963)	£1,826,264
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate (April 1st, 1963)	£7220

2.—Social Conditions and Occupations

The district is a residential one and **a seaside resort.** There are several factories in the northern part of the town but there are no occupations which have a definitely prejudicial effect on health.

3.—Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

	Total	*Males*	*Fem.*	
Births :—				
Live Births—				
Legitimate	335	175	160	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 13.03
Illegitimate	31	12	19	
	366	187	179	
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births 21.30
Legitimate	8	5	3	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	8	5	3	
Total live and stillbirths	374	192	182	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				8.47%
Deaths :—				
	453	201	252	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Resident Population ... 16.14
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes... ... ... (Percentage of total deaths, 51.7)				234
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—				
From Sepsis				Nil
From other causes				1
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age				7
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births				19.13
There were 335 legitimate children born and 5 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				14.93
There were 31 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is				64.52
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age...				7
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births				19.13
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age				5
Early Neo-natal death per 1,000 live births				13.66
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week				13
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths				34.76
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)				90

TABLE III

Deaths Registered during the year 1962, classified by age and cause

Causes of Death	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District									MALES	FEMALES
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and upwards		
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningoccocal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	7	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	2	12	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	12	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	3	—	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	39	—	—	—	—	3	6	16	14	18	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	3
16. Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	62	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	43	24	38
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	81	—	—	—	—	—	10	35	36	48	33
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	7
20. Other heart disease	68	—	—	—	—	2	4	8	54	22	46
21. Other circulatory disease ...	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	13	6	15
22. Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
23. Pneumonia	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	24	12	17
24. Bronchitis	24	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	12	16	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
31. Congenital malformations ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	35	4	—	—	1	1	2	4	23	13	22
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	1
34. All other accidents	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1
35. Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	453	8	2	—	4	10	59	122	248	201	252

The principal causes of death from 1953 to 1962 inclusive are shown in the following table :—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	2	4	3	2	1	5	3	3	3	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	17	12	17	17	13	16	15	20	18	29
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	21	7	17	13	15	24	20	21	23	27
Coronary Disease	42	61	62	61	58	69	84	123	102	81
Other Diseases of heart and blood vessels	87	89	93	101	103	92	107	99	98	97
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	46	57	61	56	67	56	74	73	69	62
Cancer	78	81	67	70	70	85	83	96	98	90

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows :—

Causes of Infant Deaths	Deaths of Infants under one year of age									
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Erythroblastosis foetalis...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Premature birth	2	4	5	5	7	2	4	5	2	4
Cerebral haemorrhage ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Atelectasis	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mongolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asphyxia	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at birth	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	6	4	4	2	5	3	4	—	3
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
TOTAL—all causes ...	6	12	13	13	12	10	8	12	4	7

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1962

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 mth.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
ALL CAUSES	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	7

Net births in the year (Legitimate 335, Illegitimate 31) : 366.
Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 5, Illegitimate 2) : 7.

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified durin 1962 showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessar re-diagnosis :—

Disease	Origi-nally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Case re-move to Hos-pita
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Measles	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Somne Dysentery	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	9	2	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	9	2

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the fourth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1962.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester. Throughout the year injections against Poliomyelitis have been given on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department to adults,and, in certain special instances, to children. Regular sessions are held at the Health Centre on Tuesday mornings.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from **Food Poisoning** or **Suspected Food Poisoning** shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

No notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register.

Four cases, i.e., cases notified for the first time (compared with 6 in 1961) and 9 cases transferred from other districts as the patients came to live in Bognor Regis (compared with 9 in 1961) were added to the Register during 1962 as shown below. One case was restored to the register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	—	3	—	1	4
Cases transferred from other districts	6	3	—	—	9
Cases restored to Register ...	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	6	7	—	1	14

Removals from Register

Forty cases were removed from the Register during 1962, as follows:

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	3	2	—	1	6
Deaths	4	2	1	—	7
Lost sight of	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	1	—	—	—	1
Recovered	10	12	1	2	25
TOTALS	18	17	2	3	40

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1962

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	8	19	—	2	2	21
East	15	9	24	3	2	5	29
Pelpham	10	7	17	1	2	3	20
North	13	17	30	1	2	3	33
West	13	12	25	2	1	3	28
TOTALS	62	53	115	7	9	16	131

The following statement shows the mortality from tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years :—

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1953	3	0.12	0.20
1954	5	0.20	0.18
1955	3	0.12	0.15
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11
1958	6	0.23	0.10
1959	3	0.11	0.09
1960	4	0.15	0.08
1961	3	0.11	0.07
1962	3	0.11	0.07

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1962.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936.

This statute gives the Council power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III.
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any persons in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 85 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD.

During 1961, arrangements were made under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the body of 3 persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 90 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 41 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION.

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in October, 1961. The Officer-in-Charge was Miss M. R. Newton (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by Volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 9th June to 16th September, 1962. First Aid was rendered to 1,048 persons and 104 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Miss Newton and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

The Ambulances manned by personnel of the local Ambulance and Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade have carried out excellent work by their invaluable co-operation.

5. REGISTERED HOMES.

There are six registered Nursing Homes, and eight Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND.

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres, to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health :—

ACTS—

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928 : Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 : Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS—	*With respect to*	*Date of Confirmation*
1.	Drainage of Existing Buildings	November, 1912
2.	Slaughterhouses	August, 1935
3.	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances,and the Removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	September, 1925
4.	New Streets and Buildings*	October 1925 & July 1934
	*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.	
5.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	September, 1925
6.	Houses Let in Lodgings	September, 1925
7.	Management of a Mortuary	September, 1925
8.	Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences ...	July, 1927
9.	Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	September, 1937
10.	Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies	March, 1937
11.	Pleasure Fairs	April, 1939
12.	Camping Grounds	Nov., 1954 & April, 1957
13.	Building	March 1954
14.	Offensive Trades	June, 1947
15.	Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air ...	August, 1950
16.	For Preventing Waste, Undue Consumption, Mis-use or Contamination of Water ...	September, 1956

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of eight hospitals, managed by the Chichester Group Hospital Manages ment Committee.

The Graylingwell Mental Hospital has its own Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows :—

(*a*) **General Hospitals.**

(i) *Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.*
(Accommodation 32 beds)

(ii) *Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 202 beds.)

(iii) *St. Richard's Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.*
(Accommodation 400 beds.)

(*b*) **Maternity Hospital.**

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington
(Accommodation 50 beds)

(*c*) **Mental Hospitals.**

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1066 beds.)
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
(Accommodation, 141 beds).
The Acre, Worthing.
(Accommodation 20 beds).

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Mental Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows :—

Royal West Sussex Hospital Chichester	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(*d*) **Infectious Disease Hospitals.**

(i) *Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester*
(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots.)

(ii) *Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.*
This hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis, and arrangements for admission of cases have to be made by the County Medical Officer.

The services of a Consultant in Smallpox may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer.

(*e*) **Tuberculosis.**

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, withaccommodation for 51 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 49 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(*f*) **Venereal Diseases.**

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics :—

Chichester	
St. Richard's Hospital.	*Men and Women*: Wednesdays, 6 to 7 p.m
Portsmouth	
St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	*Men*: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. *Women*: Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Worthing	
The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.	*Men*: Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Fridays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. *Women* : Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m These sessions are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor and nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g., on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Welfare House, Rose Green Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, five Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children ,and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1962:—

	Bognor Regis	*Felpham*	*Aldwick*	*Total*
(*a*) *Ante-Natal Clinic*				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	291	—	—	291
Number of attendances made	1,835	—	—	1,835
(*b*) *Post-Natal Clinic*				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	122	—	—	122
Number of attendances made	131	—	—	131
(*c*) *Infant Welfare Centre*				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	506	155	125	786
Number of attendances made	4,144	876	1,018	6,038

Maternal Mortality.

There was one death during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC.

A modern Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Orthopaedic and Speech clinics.

A *Minor Ailments Clinic* is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 153 children attended the clinic, making 284 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A *Dental Clinic* is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education.

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Centre by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING.

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, any there are eight general nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to and home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(*a*) Tuberculosis.

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g., supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

A Chest Clinic is held at the Aldingbourne Chest Hospital, near Chichester, every Tuesday morning, and is available for patients residing in Bognor Regis. An additional Clinic for Contacts only is held on the afternoon of the first Friday in each month.

(*b*) Patients discharged from Hospital.

Three Care Almoners conduct a domiciliary welfare service in the County area.

(e) **Provision of Nursing Equipment.**

A limited supply of medical and nursing requisites provided by District Nursing Associations, stored in the homes of the nurses, is loaned to patients at the discretion of the nurses, either free or at a small charge. This service is supplemented by certain depots of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society.

The County Council also supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE.

The Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, have undertaken the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mother being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the W.V.S. Centre Organiser in the town. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Centre as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1962, 417 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 385 and the number of school children 32. In addition 272 children had re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below:—

Year	AGES							Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14 and over	
1927	—	—	1	1	—	39	33	74
1936-7	—	22	31	32	53	477	233	848
1938	—	1	3	2	4	53	37	100
1940	—	—	2	3	2	8	1	16
1941	—	33	150	125	119	953	780	2,160
1942	—	158	119	95	85	372	199	1,028
1943	—	152	61	48	45	149	68	523
1944	—	183	49	27	14	74	30	377
1945	—	189	61	17	18	47	20	352
1946	—	189	48	17	7	30	6	297
1947	—	121	45	8	6	25	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	9	30	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	11	45	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	7	33	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	3	23	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	6	22	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	5	13	—	245
1954	66	165	71	7	11	46	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	6	36	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	—	21	—	261
1957	149	110	15	4	3	7	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	4	20	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	2	15	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	5	22	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	15	58	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	1	29	2	417
Totals	1447	3,419	1,026	505	441	2,647	1,498	10,983

It is interesting to note the significant fact that for the fifteenth successive year no cases of diphtheria were notified during 1962 (See page 11).

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme.

For the ten-year period 1941-1950 the average number of cases notified in England and Wales. was 19,268 and the average number of deaths was 850.

DIPHTHERIA

(England and Wales).

Year	*Deaths*	*Cases*
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8	79
1959	Nil.	103
1960	5	52
1961	10	52
1962	2*	16

*Provisional figure.

7. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diptheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine, or Diptheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diptheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1962, the number of children immunised was as follows :—

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS							
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1953-1957	1948-1952	TOTAL
Diptheria & Whooping Cough								
Primary injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Tetanus								
Primary injections	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	22
Reinforcing injections	—	—	—	2	3	45	2	52
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus								
Primary injections	168	193	19	5	1	6	1	393
Reinforcing injections	—	47	83	14	11	17	3	175

These figures, together with those of children given a separate Diptheria inoculation. are included in the Table shown on page 19.

8. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Centre as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department Bognor Regis. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their Surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1962 was as follows:—

	Persons born in						
1962	1943-1961	1943-1961	1950-1957	1933-1942		Others	
Two Salk Three Oral	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Fourth Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc.	Two Salk Three Oral	Third Reinforc
39	319	469	399	97	210	52	142

9. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1962:—

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 ycars	5-14 years	Over 14 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	242	32	68	169	223	734
REVACCINATION	—	—	22	355	1222	1599

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade acting as agents for the County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Hospital Car Service is primarily intended for persons who have an appointment at a Hospital, Clinic, etc., and are unfit to travel by public transport.

11. MENTAL ILLNESS.

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of informal cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Hospital care and accommodation is provided by the Regional Hospital Board but a domiciliary Welfare service is provided by the County Council.

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses erected to date in the different areas or to be erected.

SITUATION	Built prior to 1962					Built during 1962				Under construction 31/12/62				In prospect			
	Parlour	Non-Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL	Parlour	Dining-Kitchen.	Flats	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road ...	16	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane ...	1	55	-	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue ...	-	51	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue ...	27	128	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	41	32	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane ...	5	11	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane ...	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens and Close ...	*11	-	67	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Arun Road ...	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Pevensey Road ...	12	-	-	63	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Frith Road ...	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rodney Close ...	-	-	‡13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Arnhem Road ...	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Greynville Close ...	-	-	‡8	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Frobisher Road ...	19	-	‡4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Anson Road ...	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Raleigh Road ...	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Middleton Road ...	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Pennyfields ...	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way ...	6	-	64	28	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Corbishley Road ...	20	-	54	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
25. Ash Grove ...	-	-	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Chestnut Grove ...	4	-	52	‡20	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Towncross Avenue	-	-	δ1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Oak Grove ...	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Oak Close ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Laburnum Grove ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Hazel Road ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	326	298	407	145	1176	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20

*10 purchased in 1945 ‡Bungalows
δPurchased in 1960

I am indebted to Mr. N. F. James, the Housing Manager, for the following table which indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation :—

Year ended 31st December	*Total number of applicants* on waiting list (including new applications shown in next columns)	*New* applications received from		
		Residents	Non-residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154
1960	476	157	9	166
1961	625	182	7	189
1962	700	213	6	219

N.B.— "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-Residents" are all others.

The following is detailed information of inspections carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Additional Public Health Inspector.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 176

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 678

(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 36

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 36

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 131

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1962 notices, 35; 1962 notices, 82) 117

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :— ... ... *Nil*

B. Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(*a*) By owners ... ... *Nil*

(*b*) By local authority in default of owners ... *Nil*

(2) Number of houses closed ... ... *Nil*

C. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :— *Nil*

D. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(*a*) By Owners (1962 Notice, Nil) .. *Nil*

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners .. 3

Action under the Housing Act, 1961, Part II—Houses let in Multiple Occupation.

(1) Houses inspected 330

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning.

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, no confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1962. (See page 12)

Although no cases occurred in the town this year, it should be remembered that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936. and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health *cases or suspected cases* of food poisoning, Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

Production.—Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations.—The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution.—The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 17 distributors and 3 dairies in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Tuberculin Tested," "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised" was transferred from this Authority to the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1962 the following licences were issued by tne County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area:-

To sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	18
To sell Pasteurised Milk	23
To sell Sterilised Milk	15

Quality.—The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

Sampling.—Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination was carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of *one private slaughter house*, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954 has continued since that date. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic constructlon, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughter house have been inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector or the Additional Public Health Inspector, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 44.

Frequent visits are paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygenic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

Shops and Stores.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all the meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS

Bakehouses.

There are 7 bakehouses in the district. In the majority of cases, the premises were in a satisfactory condition,

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises.

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 228 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream. Ice cream is being manufactured at 7 registered premises.

Frequent visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of April to September, 41 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 41 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 9 different supplies, in 26 cases of pre-packed articles, or from the unbroken bulk as prepared by or received from the manufacturer, and in 15 cases as passed to the public by retailers' own servers from broken bulk. In cases of samples from unbroken bulk or of pre-packed ice cream, the results were communicated to the

manufacturer, and in cases of unsatisfactory samples from broken bulk ice cream, appropriate action was taken with the retailer, particularly in connection with sterilization of serving equipment. The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows :—

Supply	Pre-packed or unbroken bulk					From broken bulk, using retailers' servers				
	No. examined	Grade				No. examined	Grade			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
A	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	1	—
C	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	—
D	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	9	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
H	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
I	6	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	26	20	3	2	1	15	11	2	2	—

In explanation of the above table :—
Grade 1—time taken to reduce methylene blue 4½ hours or more.
Grade 2—time taken to reduce methylene blue 2½ to 4 hours.
Grade 3—time taken to reduce methylene blue ½ to 2 hours.
Grade 4—time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e., reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises.

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory sanitary condition.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

1. Food Hygiene.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g., hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1962 a total of 743 inspections was carried out in this connection.

2. Food Premises.

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table :—

Food Premises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes, etc.	Restaurants & Cafes	Licensed Premises	Hotels and Boarding Houses
576	34	18	12	99	83	228	26	136	64	113	77	134

3. Registered Food Premises.

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers :—

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84—Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936) 228

(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100—Bognor U.D.C. Act, 1928) 10

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk.

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959 ... 3

5. Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

6. Educational Activities.

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors :—

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	41
Lollies for Bacteriological examination	7
Other Foods for Chemical Examination	1
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	2
Water for Bacteriological Examination	15

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspector since 1930 :—

Year	Milk Samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and Lollies taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of Samples taken
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	—	10	170
1938	112	19	—	16	147
1939	84	62	—	1	147
1940	117	7	—	—	124
1941	97	15	—	—	112
1942	115	18	—	—	133
1943	149	—	—	—	149
1944	146	3	—	—	149
1945	105	14	—	—	119
1946	122	34	—	—	156
1947	110	59	—	—	169
1948	111	70	—	—	181
1949	95	50	—	—	145
1950	—	53	—	—	53
1951	14	53	—	—	67
1952	3	49	—	—	52
1953	8	50	—	—	58
1954	—	40	—	—	40
1955	—	51	15	—	66
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
1958	53	107	6	51	217
1959	36	88	1	41	166
1960	73	123	—	21	217
1961	59	95	8	15	177
1962	—	48	3	15	66
			GRAND TOTAL		4,655

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. C. Teale, M.I.W.E., the Council's Waterworks Engineer and Manager, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, consists of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931.

Area of Supply.

The Statutory Area of Supply is 58 sq. miles in extent, and consists of the Urban District of Bognor Regis and the undermentioned parishes, in all of which water mains are available.

Aldingbourne	Eartham	Slindon
Bersted	Ford	Tangmere
Boxgrove	Middleton	Tortington
Barnham	†N. Mundham	Walberton
Climping	*Oving	Yapton
Eastergate	Pagham	

* This parish is at present mainly supplied by the Chichester City Water Undertaking

† This parish is at present supplied by the Selsey Water Company with the consent of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Council's Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. The Council also own a smaller borehole on the site of the Slindon Works, but this source is not normally in use. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area. During 1961, investigations for a new source of supply were carried out at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne, when an 8 inch trial borehole was sunk to a depth of 254ft. and the yield from this proved satisfactory.

Further work at the Westergate Woods Borehole Site continued during 1962 when 2-24 inch diameter boreholes were constructed to a depth of 250 ft. and test pumping was satisfactorily carried out. The rate of abstraction was 2.5 M.G.D. from each borehole. The work of putting this new source of supply into service is proceeding.

The Eastergate Pumping Station is equipped with pumping plant of modern design.

The Undertaking possesses three service reservoirs as under :—

	Gallons capacity
Nore Hill, Slindon	2,000,000
Balls Hut, Fontwell	500,000
Slindon	125,000

The new 2½ million gallon service reservoir at Little Heath, Eartham, has been completed and is now in use. New pumping plant has been installed at Eastergate Pumping Station. New 15in., 12in. and 9in. trunk mains were laid from Shripney to link up with the existing distribution system in Bognor Regis and Felpham.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year from the Council's Waterworks. During 1953 a new 18" trunk main was completed and brought into operation from the Eastergate Pumping Station to Shripney, which was of appreciable benefit during the months of maximum demands. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times without restriction.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity as determined by the examinations of 309 samples, and the results of chemical examination of 3 samples of the water indicated the absence of metals, salinity or mineral constituents in solution. 105 samples of raw water, which is derived from a deep well in the chalk formation, were examined and the results indicated intermittent pollution, but not to an excessive degree, and no difficulty has been experienced in producing a pure and wholesome water by the customary and continuously applied super-chlorination and de-chlorination treatment.

Until June 1960, (when softening was discontinued), the supply was softened at source after treatment by the base-exchange process, and the average hardness of the water in supply was 10 parts per 100,000.

Regular inspections of the gathering ground were carried out, but the position with regard to the catchment area as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory from a water supply point of view until a comprehensive scheme for sewage disposal for the area is carried out.

Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population Supplied with Water by Bognor Regis U.D.C.

District	*Properties*		*Estimated Population*	
BOGNOR REGIS		10,345		28,070
Aldingbourne	627		2,074	
Barnham	222		459	
Bersted	682		1,857	
Boxgrove	292		1,018	
Climping	85		602	
Eartham	31		139	
Eastergate	371		1,146	
***Ford**	96		793	
Middleton	1,392		2,623	
†Oving	3		952	
Pagham	1,295		1,772	
Slindon	229		601	
‡Tangmere	214		1,025	
♀Tortington	16		617	
Walberton	569		1,614	
Yapton	604		2,023	
		6,728		19,315
TOTALS		17,073		47,385

* Includes 52 properties at H.M. Prison, with estimated personnel of 525
‡ Includes 143 properties at R.A.F. Station at Tangmere, but not number of personnel
† Supplied Mainly by Chichester City Water Undertaking
♀ Supplied Mainly by Arundel M.B. Waterworks

Water is supplied in every case direct to the houses.

I wish to place on record my indebtedness to Mr. Teale, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager. There has always been co-operation between the two departments concerned, and no effort has been spared to produce a water supply of the highest quality.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933, brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just North of the sea embankment at the Eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people, sewage to be pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall to be opened and the sewage gravitated out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over :

On the East—Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works. There are a number of private roads in the area still unsewered.

On the North—North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West—Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed :—

(1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.

(2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewering of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1962 no less than 173 cesspools out of a total of 199 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1962

	Existing at Jan. 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	72	39	1	34
North Bersted and Shripney Rd.	4	—	1	5
Aldwick	206	9	2	199
	282	48	4	238

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st, 1962.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted and Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at the 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
PLUS—New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.62 ...	238	51	482	771
	558	216	843	1,617
LESS — Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.62	524	211	644	1,379
	34	5	199	238

IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area. Parts of the added area in which development has taken place are without surface water sewers.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by cesspool cleansing vehicles, each capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1963, the vehicles carried out 1,276 cesspool cleansings in 1,881 journeys. Approximately 1,746,500 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 6,146 miles.

RODENT CONTROL.

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out for a number of years in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. (See page 41.)

REFUSE—COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Barrier Loading and Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During the year a new outdoor Swimming Bath was opened in the grounds of a large Holiday Camp, providing bathing facilities for campers additional to those available in the existing indoor Swimming Bath. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 108 samples of swimming bath water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 3 showed slight contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

There is also one private swimming pool which is situated in the garden of a private dwelling.

CAMPING SITES

(1) The number of sites in the area used for camping purposes during 1962 8

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 8

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made:

(*a*) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and

(*b*) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

Public Mortuary.

90 bodies were received at the Mortuary during the year, and post-mortems were held in 84 cases.

Housing and Houses in Multiple Occupation

Despite a great deal of publicity concerning the modernisation of dwellings with the aid of Improvement Grants, very little progress has been made in the last twelve months. There is, however, a trend in the treatment of large houses to be converted into two or more flats or so-called flatlets. It has been found that a number of these are not self-contained inasmuch as bathrooms and W.C.s are shared, and in some cases to get from one room to another entails using halls, passages and/or staircases used in common with other tenants. This is certainly a retrograde step and is not in keeping with the general raising of living standards.

Whilst a large house when converted into a number of small lets may serve a very useful purpose to accommodate elderly people when a warden or other responsible person is available, the picture may be quite different when the tenancies are taken out by young married couples. It is hard for anyone not having had first hand experience to appreciate the disturbance and tensions caused by noise and shared amenities in such places, especially when young children are involved.

The Housing Act, 1961, gives Local Authorities wide powers to deal with some of the problems which arise when a house originally built to accommodate one family is used for the housing of two or more families.

In order to assess the position in this town a preliminary survey is in progress. The problem of insufficient suitable housing accommodation to rent or to buy at moderate prices is apparent as indeed it has been for some time.

As a short term policy action must be taken to improve conditions under which some families are living. It must be realised that the provision of extra W.C.'s, wash basins, baths, sinks, etc., may help to perpetuate unsatisfactory shared housing conditions, whereas the real answer lies in the provision of more self-contained dwellings.

The dwellings could be so designed as to permit extensions to be built and improvements provided to match the changing needs of the people concerned. This may well be an incentive for young married couples to spend money upon the provision of good housing accommodation instead of paying exorbitant rents for sub-standard accommodation provided in houses converted for multi-occupation, or frittering their money away upon non-essentials.

Food Hygiene

Although the year under review is that of 1962, this section of the report is being prepared during the early part of the summer of 1963, when one can begin to assess the advantages associated with having a specialist Public Health Inspector.

Following my report to the Council that Mr. James and I were finding it increasingly difficult to devote sufficient time to this aspect of our work, Mr. David Grant, lately retired Chief Public Health Inspector, Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch, was appointed to help me during the summer season.

his duties being to concentrate upon food premises and vehicles and the way in which food is handled, stored, prepared, exposed for sale and served. As a result of his work the standard of hygiene in food premises had been raised, particularly in those in need of almost constant supervision.

A report of work done will be incorporated in the Report for 1963.

Rodent Control

The systematic treatment of sewers by the use of Warfarin poisoned bait has continued and proved very effective.

Ditches, of which there are many, continue to be subjects of complaint, especially where new dwellings are being erected nearby. It appears that rats not only use the ditches for burrowing and breeding, but also as a convenient route from place to place. This constitutes a very real danger as it is reliably estimated that according to the state of various colonies of rats 30% to 50% are carriers of the Spirochaete which gives rise to Weils disease in man and infectious jaundice in animals.

The spirochaete being passed in the rats' urine can be present in ditch water or upon the sides of the ditch. A person may become infected by handling or touching infected material.

The public are very "rodent control conscious," and residents often demand attention by the Rodent Officer to rid their respective premises of rats, whereas, of course, such action is the responsibility of the occupier, although in the case of dwellings we carry out the treatment free of cost to the occupier.

At times, Mr. Hackleton, the Rodent Officer/Departmental Foreman, finds it very difficult to allocate sufficient time to this branch of his work.

Caravan Sites

Considerable time had to be expended in putting into operation the requirements of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and the Model Standards specified by the Minister with respect to the lay-out of caravan sites and the provision of facilities, services and equipment for them. In the main, the proprietors of the various caravan sites co-operated and the necessary improvements were being provided during the year under review.

The standard of caravan sites within this district had been quite high before the application of the Act and Model Standards. With the added facilities the standards have been made a good deal higher, which should add to the comfort, welfare and enjoyment of the caravanners.

Camping Sites

Many people prefer to spend their holidays touring by car, caravan or dormobile, and due to the lack of properly appointed camping sites, are sleeping in their vehicles or tents at various car parks, road verges or fields adjoining roadways. They usually settle late in the evening and are away early in the morning. The ground near the temporary resting places may become foul and a potential health hazard.

Under present controls little can be done, so if this practice is to cease

it appears that properly appointed, attractively laid out camping sites will have to be provided. As private enterprise does not appear to be very interested in this matter it seems that the initiative must be taken by local authorities.

It is felt that if a sufficient number of such sites were provided throughout the country, they would not only meet the national demand but also attract overseas visitors and thereby become an economic proposition.

Holiday Camps

During the year frequent inspections at irregular intervals were made of the various food premises, staff sleeping quarters, kitchens, food preparation rooms, dining rooms, etc., at the large holiday camp in the town.

Samples of ice cream from the various kiosks and water from the swimming pools were frequently taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. The water of the swimming pools was subjected to the chlorine and acidity test.

The supervision to maintain a good general and food hygiene standard has added considerably to the work of the department, especially in view of the constant changes which take place. When one considers that for most of the season the holiday camp accommodates approximately 9,000 visitors per week, together with approximately 2,000 staff, it can be appreciated that this work is an essential public health service. Here we are dealing with a population equivalent to a small town, but in this camp it is confined to approximately 51 acres.

Petroleum.

During the year the Council, being the Licensing Authority under the Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936, resolved that each application for a licence to keep petroleum spirit shall be accompanied by a certificate from a qualified electrician that no electric light, apparatus or appliance likely to ignite inflammable vapour is within twenty feet of any place where petroleum spirit is kept, handled or stored.

The majority of garage proprietors and other applicants have expressed their support for the innovation. They realise that the electrical apparatus at and near their respective installations is being inspected by a person qualified in that particular field. There has been the usual hard core of persons who object to the application of additional safety measures. They prefer to risk their employees, their customers, themselves and their property rather than to have their respective installations examined, even in part, by a specialist.

When the electrician is satisfied as to the electrical safety of the installation he issues the certificate.

In case of doubt or difficulty I call upon the services of the West Sussex County Council Fire Brigade. I am most grateful for the co-operation I always receive from Mr. A. J. Bridle, O.B.E., Chief Fire Officer, Mr. F. Meadowcroft, Assistant Divisional Officer, and Messrs. Kimber and Baldwin, Fire Prevention Officers.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistant:—

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

A. *The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year* 1962 :—

Total number of houses inspected :—

(a)	Recorded under the Housing Regulations :		
	(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	1	
	(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	35	
	(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense	—	
		——	36
(b)	Under the Public Health Acts :		
	(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	19	
	(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist ...	121	
		——	140
	The number of inspections made :—		
	Primary inspections	176	
	Revisits	502	
		——	678
	Smoke tests to drains	18	
	Water tests to drains	32	
		——	50

B. *The number of defective dwellings on books during the year* 1962 :—

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1962 less those for which Statutory Notices were served during the year (see below)	47	
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1962	Nil	
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1962 ...	121	
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1962	4	
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act 1957	Nil	
	——	172

C. *The result of the service of such notices* :—

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1961, and since complied with	35	
INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1962, which were served during the year 1962	82	
STATUTORY NOTICE complied with in 1962, which was outstanding at 31st December, 1961 ...	Nil	
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1962, which were served during the year 1962	3	
	——	120
TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1962 (Informal 51; Statutory 1) ...		52

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Slaughterhouses.

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouse 153

(b) Informal notices ... ... —

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclu'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	411	—	85	1069	820	—
Number inspected	411	—	85	1069	820	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	51	—	1	4	32	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis ...	12.41%	—	1.18%	.47%	3.90%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises.

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	62	—	—
Other Food Shops and Stores ...	564	42	—
Ice Cream Premises	83	1	47
Dairies	34	—	—
TOTALS	743	43	47

Contraventions dealt with :—

(*a*)	Protection from contamination	8
(*b*)	Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances ...	25
(*c*)	Provision and maintenance of washing facilities ...	13
(*d*)	Disposal of refuse	5
(*e*)	Other offences	11

(*C*) **Unsound food surrendered :—**

Tins of Meat	38	Yoghourt	120 ctns
Tins of Fruit	19	Prawns	3 pkts
Tins of Carrots	7	,,	11 lb
Fish	50 stone	Mussels	1 gall
Meat	803 lb.	Cockles	1 gall
Oranges	30	Scollops	3 doz
Chicken	1	Contents of frozen food cabinet	
Turkeys	5		

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

.—FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:—

PART 1 of the ACT.

.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
1)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	28	3	—	—
ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	157	30	—	—
iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	185	33	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.—Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.,) Cleaning) and) Washing	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	11	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	—	—	—	—	—

4.—SHOPS ACT, 1950

(i)	Inspections	975
(ii)	Informal action	

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

(a) **Stables**

(i)	Inspections	3
(ii)	Informal action	—

(b) **Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds**

(i)	Inspections	62
(ii)	Informal action	—

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

(i)	Visits	23
(ii)	Action taken :—	
	(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	—
	(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease ...	3
	(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	1
	(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)	1
	(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease	—
	(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis ...	1
	(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease	—
	(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis ...	1
	(i) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected ...	—
	(j) Letters to other Authorities *re* contacts	6

7.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

A.	(i)	Premises inspected	403
	(ii)	Number of inspections	1,508
	(iii)	Infestations dealt with	242

B.—**Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year.**

Manholes baited 392

8.—NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i)	Inspections	7
(ii)	Informal action	—

9.—ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	65
(ii)	Informal action	4

10.—OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS.

(i)	Inspections	209
(ii)	Informal action	6

11.—DITCHES.

(i)	Inspections	39
(ii)	Informal action	—

12.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i)	Inspections	191
(ii)	Informal action	7

13.—CESSPOOLS

(i)	Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections) ...	165
(ii)	Informal action	7

14.—SMOKE.

(i)	Observations	26
(ii)	Informal action	—

15.—NOISE (Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936).

(i)	Observations	17
(ii)	Informal action	—

16.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(i)	Inspections	16
(ii)	Informal action	1

17.—PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

(i)	Inspections	3
(ii)	Informal	—

18.—PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

(i)	Inspections	3
(ii)	Informal action	2

19.—AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

	Inspections	1
	Informal action	—

20.—SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

	Visits and inquiries	4

21.—SUNDRY VISITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

	(Excluding Petroleum Act visits) Visits	981
	Informal action	—

22.—HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

(i)	Inspections	6
(ii)	Informal action...	—

23.—ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

(i)	Inspections	50
(ii)	Notices	4
(iii)	Number of Council Houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	—
(iv)	Number of other houses found infested with bugs and subsequently disinfested	—

In addition, 19 Council houses and 11 non-Council houses were found to be infested with other vermin and were duly disinfested. Verminous bedding was destroyed in 1 other case.

The method employed for freeing these houses was spraying with liquid insecticide. Disinfestation is carried out by staff of the Public Health Department.

The Staff of the Housing Department who visit all the Council houses for rent collection, act in a supervisory capacity and have every opportunity of advising tenants concerning the prevention of infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

24.—PETROLEUM ACTS.

	Visits	25
	Informal action	1

25.—HOUSER IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

	Visits	330
	Informal action	

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis.

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers—maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb—are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the Year.

Bright Sunshine.

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,798.5 hours, (28.4 hours above average), giving a daily mean of 4.9 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of thirty-five years is 1,770 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

Although six months of the year had below average sunshine, December, with 115 hours, recorded the most sunshine since records were kept. The previous highest figure for this month was 90.3 hours recorded in 1961.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 365 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the **6th position on the mainland for the year 1962.** For the six " winter " months of January, February, March and October, November and December BOGNOR REGIS with 642.0 hours of sunshine ranked **1st on the mainland.**

Rainfall.

The rainfall for the year was 23.37 inches, which was 6.19 inches less than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Nine months of the year showed rainfall figures below average. (See Table III).

Humidity.

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m (G.M.T.) was 78%, compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for the year was 49.0°F., which was 1.5° below th average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 74° on 2nd July, an the lowest temperature was 20° on the 1st January. The lowest gras temperature was 16° on the 1st January.

Ten months of the year showed below average mean temperatures, an it was the coldest March recorded in Bognor Regis.

Tables I to IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating t air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages o the 35 years from 1924 to 1958. The main features of the weather during th year, however, have been abstracted from the records:—

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1,798.5 hours.
Daily average of sunshine: 4.9 hours.
Number of days with sunshine: 303.
Sunniest days: 4th June (15.1 hours).
Warmest day : 2nd July (74°).
Coldest day: 23rd December (31°).
Lowest temperature on the grass: 1st January (16°).
Warmest night: 3rd September (63°).
Coldest night: 1st January (20°).
Warmest months: July and August (mean average temperature 60°).
Coldest month: March and December (mean average temperature 38.5°)
Mean yearly temperature: 49°.
Rainfall: 23.37 inches.
Number of rain days: (.01 in. or more): 135.
Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 107.
Wettest day: 25th October (.96 inches).
Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 78%.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer

TABLE 1

Year 1962	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)					WIND (0900 G.M.T. observations)								
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Number of times Observed to be blowing from :—								
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	30.010	30.678	30th	28.972	11th	0	3	3	1	1	2	13	6	2
February	30.276	30.682	23rd	29.696	7th	0	6	1	7	0	0	5	1	8
March	29.920	30.440	17th	29.178	30th	0	2	11	3	8	0	5	0	2
April	30.056	30.472	25th	29.336	5th	0	1	7	1	3	5	4	2	7
May	30.032	30.316	14th	29.438	19th	0	2	6	0	2	0	11	4	6
June	30.254	30.660	7th	29.896	13th	0	0	5	3	3	2	10	1	6
July	30.004	30.316	28th	29.762	14th	0	2	3	2	8	1	8	4	3
August	30.050	30.316	30th	29.700	15th	0	0	2	1	3	0	13	7	5
September	30.016	30.470	22nd	29.580	6th	1	1	3	0	4	1	14	2	4
October	30.192	30.462	20th	29.780	30th	0	1	9	1	7	4	4	0	5
November	29.954	30.640	26th	29.194	5th	0	1	14	1	2	0	6	0	6
December	30.072	30.856	23rd	29.318	12th	0	1	8	1	4	0	5	3	9
Average for the year	30.075	—	—	—	Totals	1	20	72	21	45	15	98	30	63

TABLE II

Year 1962	Temperature in Shade Degrees Farenheit										Sub-Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
					Maximum				Minimum						
					Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest				
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Average Temperature 4ft. below Grass at 0900 G.M.T.	Lowest	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost
January ...	46	38	42.0	+1.0	50	19, 23, 25, 26	32	1st	47	25th	20	1st	45	16	1st	6	14
February ...	46	36	41.0	—0.5	54	16th & 18th	34	26th	45	7th	28	26th & 27th	46	22	15th	7	18
March	44	33	38.5	—5.0	54	27th	38	1st & 4th	44	30th	26	5th	44	19	15th	13	20
April	52	41	46.5	—1.5	57	23rd & 24th	46	15th	48	24th	33	14th	47	32	14th	0	1
May	55	45	50.0	—3.0	62	15th	49	1st & 26th	57	16th & 18th	36	1st & 2nd	51	30	2nd	0	2
June	62	49	55.5	—3.5	69	28th	54	3rd	58	18th	38	1st & 2nd	56	35	1st & 2nd	0	0
July	65	55	60.0	—2.0	74	2nd	60	4th & 5th	61	9th	48	5th & 7th	59	44	5th & 7th	0	0
August ...	65	55	60.0	—2.0	70	22nd	62	6th & 23rd	60	20th	47	7th & 9th	60	45	9th	0	0
September ...	62	51	56.5	—2.5	68	2nd	58	17th	63	3rd	40	18th	60	39	18th	0	0
October ...	59	48	53.5	Nil	65	8th	51	27th & 31st	58	2nd	35	27th & 29th	57	33	27th	0	0
November ...	48	40	44.0	—2.5	57	2nd	37	19th & 20th	52	5th	27	20th & 21st	52	24	16th	4	6
December ...	44	33	38.5	—3.5	56	15th	31	23rd	45	8th	23	26th	47	21	24th & 26th	12	21
Average for year	54	44	49.0	—1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	— Totals	42	82

TABLE III

Year 1962	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
	Average Temperature at 0900 G.M.T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of thirty years 1924-1953	Greatest fall in 24 hours. (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G.M.T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G.M.T.	Totals				
January	42.5	40.9	87	.59	2.41	3.00	—0.21	.60 on 10th	20	15
February	40.8	38.4	77	.03	.44	.47	—1.76	.31 on 12th	6	3
March	39.4	36.4	73	.52	1.12	1.64	—0.18	.49 on 28th	10	8
April	47.4	43.9	74	.72	1.02	1.74	—0.15	.36 on 2nd	14	12
May	51.7	48.1	76	.52	.57	1.09	—0.94	.33 on 5th	12	6
June	58.7	53.9	72	Trace	.25	.25	—1.36	.16 on 18th	3	2
July	61.6	57.0	74	.22	1.18	1.40	—0.73	.59 on 20th	9	8
August	62.1	57.4	74	.79	1.74	2.53	+0.18	.71 on 6th & 16th	11	9
September	58.7	55.1	78	1.24	1.96	3.20	+0.82	.76 on 29th	14	11
October	54 2	51 6	82	.19	1.58	1.77	—1.40	.96 on 25th	7	7
November	45.2	43.2	83	.66	2.16	2.82	—0.93	.47 on 16th	16	14
December	39.0	36.8	80	1.02	2.44	3.46	+0.47	.89 on 26th	13	12
Year's average ...	50.1	46.9	78	—	—	—	—6.19	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	6.50	16.87	23.37	—	—	135	107

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

Year 1962	Totals : Hours and tenths	Difference from average of thirty years 1924-1953	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	63.9 (68.0)	—3.8	20 (23)	18th	7.5
February ...	107.8 (80.0)	+25.3	22 (21)	22nd	9.5
March ...	145.0 (183.4)	+4.3	27 (30)	13th	10.4
April ...	158.9 (114.4)	—18.7	28 (25)	26th	11.4
May ...	171.4 (262.5)	—47.4	29 (31)	31st	14.2
June ...	284.6 (264.7)	+47.0	28 (29)	4th	15.1
July ...	172.1 (237.2)	—44.2	30 (29)	2nd	14.8
August ...	193.8 (216.6)	—17.4	29 (30)	18th	13.7
September ...	175.7 (151.6)	+14.7	28 (25)	9th	11.3
October ...	164.9 (160.0)	+44.4	27 (29)	4th & 18th	9.8
November ...	45.2 (75.4)	—27.8	13 (17)	15th	7.4
December ...	115.2 (90.3)	+52.0	22 (20)	3rd & 4th	7.4
Totals ...	1798 5 (1904.1)	+28.4	303 (309)	—	—

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

INDEX

	Page
Accumulations	47
Aged	6
Ambulance Facilities	25
Animals—Nuisances	47
Area	11
Bakehouses	31
Births and Birthrate	5, 10, 11
Burial of the Dead	17
Butchers' Shops	44
Bye-laws	18, 39
Camping Grounds	39, 41, 42
Cancer	8, 9, 11, 12, 13
Causes of Death	11, 12, 13
Cesspool Cleansing	37, 38, 48
Child Welfare	20
Children's Care Fund	17
Clinics	20, 21
Closet Accommodation	37
Comparability Factors	8
Council Members	3
Deaths and Death-rate	5, 10, 11, 12, 13
Diarrhoea	13
Diphtheria	9, 22, 24
Disinfection	47
Disinfestation	47, 48
Ditches	47
Domiciliary Service	21
Drainage	37, 47
Factories and Workplaces	45, 46
First Aid Station	17
Food Poisoning	15, 29, 48
Foods: Meat and Other	31,32,33,34,40,42,44
General Statistics	8-11
Health Education	21
Health Visitors	20
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	48
Home Help	22
Home Nursing	21
Hospital Car Service	25
Hospitals	18, 19
Houses (inhabited)	9, 11
Housing	6, 9, 25, 26, 27, 40, 41, 43
Ice Cream	31, 32, 33, 34, 44
Immunisation (Diphtheria)	22, 23
Infantile Mortality	6, 8, 10, 11 12
Infectious Diseases	6, 9, 14, 15, 47
Infectious Diseases Hospital	19
Legislation in Force	18
Maternal Mortality	10, 11, 20
Maternity and Child Welfare	20, 22
Measles	14
Meat and Other Foods	31-34, 44
Mental Health	19, 25
Meteorology	49-54
Midwives	20
Milk	29, 30, 33, 34, 44
Mortuary	17, 39
National Assistance Act	17
Neonatal Death Rate	11
Noise	48
Nuisances	47
Nursing in the Home	21
Nursing Homes	17
Offensive Trades	39
Perinatal Death Rate	11
Persons in need of Care	17
Pet Animals	48
Petroleum Acts	42, 48
Pleasure Fairs	39
Poliomyelitis	15, 12
Population	5, 8, 10, 41
Public Conveniences	48
Public Health Committee	3
Public Baths	39
Rateable Value	9, 11
Rats and Mice Destruction	39, 41, 47
Refuse Collection and Disposal	39
Sanitary Inspection of Area	37
Scarlet Fever	9
Sewerage	37-39
Shops Act, 1934	47
Slaughterhouses	31, 44
Smallpox	19, 24
Smoke	48
Social Conditions	11
Stables	47
Staff	4, 6
Stillbirths	11
Swimming Baths	39
Tents, Vans and Sheds	39
Tuberculosis	9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21
Vaccination	24
Venereal Diseases	19
Vital Statistics	5, 8, 9, 10, 11
Water	34, 36
Whooping Cough	14
Zymotic Diseases	9

Reporter, Ltd., Gravesend.